And see the levers to the state of the state

Oh, blessed light that risest still. Young eyes and eager souls to fill.

Linked arms and hearts aglow;
Wherever man is more than brute,
To this self-servince our matures grow.
Rapt each in each they go, and mute,
Listening to the sweet cong
Which Love, with unheard accents, all day

Sings to them, like a hidden bird.
Sweeter than e or was seen or heard,
Which from life's thick-leaved tree
Sings sadly, mertly,
A strange, mixed song, a mystic strain,
Which rises now to joy and joilty.
Now seemeth to complain:
But with a sweeter music far than is
Of ourth-born melodies.

—Lewis Mo -Lewis Morris.

RABBITS AND BANK PAPER.

Mollie French walked slowly into her father's library from the post-office one afternoon, with a puzzled face. She handed him some letters and then stood still, studying a big envelope, on which the card of a wholesale leather warehouse was printed, up in the left-hand corner, and across which her own name was strung in the most business it.

Mollie hastened to do so, as though she had never thought of that experiment, and found a big sheet with more printing about leather at the top, and read:

"Me No. 100 and started almost again stopped her.
"It is always best to count your money before leaving. There might be some mistake."

Mollie counted, and it is always best to count your money before leaving. There might be some mistake."

read:

"Hoston, June 1, 1860.

"My Dear Niece: Remembering that this is your birthday, and remembering also your fondness for pets, I inclose my check for ten dollars, begging you to provide yourself with a 1 a bit-house, and a family of rabbits to live in it.

"Hoping that your birthdays may be many, and as weet and sunny as they ought to be

"Hoping that your birthdays may be many, and as sweet and sunny as they ought to be for a young lady born in the month of roses, I remain your affectionate uncle,
"P.S.—If this am't is not suffict, draw on me at sight through the Farmers' National Bank for ten dollars more. Yours, W. H."

"Well, that's very nice of Uncle William, I'm sure, and I'd like to thank him ever so much, but I.—I guiss ha

does he mean by that postscript? What are you laughing at, Papap! Hear a girl saying, a day or two ago, that she would like to be a 'business woman,' and 'deal in railway stocks' like hear a girl you mean,' Mollie replied with dignity.

"But it requires much training if you are to succeed, and here's a good beginning. I suspect your uncle had an

Boston, June 1, 1860.

\$10.00

FARMERS' NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON No. 712. WM. HARBURY.

But I can't go to Boston to get the money from that bank!" cried Mollie, when she had finished reading, "No, said her father. "But perhaps you might find somebody who would be willing to give you the money here, and so say you the trouble."

so save you the trouble."

"'Fraid nobody'd bother to save me trouble!" sighed Mollie, with an attempt to be melancholy that brought

out a laugh.
"But it might be for somebody's interest to do so. Supposing you were going to Boston to purchase a lot of goods, wouldn't you rather have your money already there safely, than to run the risk of losing it by carrying it around with you all the time? Now, if

"That might cause some inconveni-ence; but they would give him another check, called a 'duplicate,' and the money would lie safe in the vaults of the bank all the while. Do you know any one who is going to Boston to-day?"
"No, sir, and I don't want to wait a "No, sir, and I don't want to wait a long time until I find somebody."
"If I should tell you, there is a gentleman in the village here who makes a business of giving money for such slips of 'commercial paper,' whom should you guess him to be?"
"Mr. Forbes, the banker, I suppose."

"Mr. Forbes, the banker, I suppose."
"Right. Now, I am busy and can't talk any more; but, if you wish, you may go down to the bank now, and ask Mr. Forbes if he will cash that check for you. Good-bye."

Mollie would have liked to have her

way pointed out a little more explicitly, and she hesitated a moment, but her father did not look up again, and so she

she finally mustered up courage enough to go in. There was a long desk or counter in the room, and the top of it was protected everywhere by a handsome wire-fence, excepting a little space like a window, above which hung the sign, "Cashier," in gilt letters. Be-hind the fence were some clerks, writ-

trays of gold and silver coins.

"Is Mr. Forbes in?" Mollie asked of a tall, kindly gentleman at the little window.

"No, he is out of town to-day. Can I do anything for you?"

"Well." Mollie ventured to say rath.

"No, he is out or town
I do anything for your and the could hardly read for the house of the could hardly read for the house inclosing her own draft.
"What's the matter now, papa?" she would give me the money for this," and she held out her check.

"The gentleman glanced at it and then "Is it protested?" asked Mr. French, while this face very long, but not quite

"Yes, sir."

whose name is written there."

At first, Mollie was a little angry. It was the first time that anybody had doubted that she was herself.

"I just think he knows me himself, and only wants to plague me."

Perhaps he did, but he did not seem to be a superior of the superi

again, sure she was all right now; but the cashier glanced at the back of it, and then returned it to her, saying quiet"Well, I never!" said Mollie, filled and then returned it to her, saying quiet-

"What do you mean?" asked Mollie, a little scared at this new complication.

"Write your full name across the back of it. Unless you do that, we couldn't get the money from the bank in Boston where Mr. Harbury has deposited it. By writing your name, you at one of the state of t posited it. By writing your name, you at once show that we have paid you the money, and that you have transferred to this bank the right to collect the same amount from the fund Mr. Harry has placed in Boston."
"But you haven't given me the money

yet," objected Mollie.
"No," said the cashler, smiling,

was strung in the most business-like writing ever seen—not Mollie, but "Miss Mary French."

"This is the funniest thing yet for a holiday present!" she exclaimed.

"Whom can it be from, Papa?"

"Perhaps if you should open it, you would find out."

Mollie hastward to a started almost to run out of the door, when the cashier again stopped her.

better success.
"I think, sir," she said then, "there are only nine dollars and ninety-eight cents here, when I thought I should get ten dollars.

Yes, but I had to stamp the check. The stamp is required by the Government as a tax, and costs two cents.

not all right, than show any further him ever so much; but I-I guess he ignorance of banking customs, and so

would like to be a 'business woman,' and 'deal in railway stocks,' like her father?"

"Very likely; you hear lots of things, Papa, said Mollie, very demurely; then added with more energy: "And I should, too. It must be grand!"

"But it requires much training to."

the stamp, Papa looked grave.
"I think Uncle William did that for a purpose, too. He would tell you, as I do, that when you grow up and send object in writing in so commercial a away checks of your own, you should manner. What is that folded paper in your hand?"

away checks of your own, you should stamp them. It is a petty fraud to let your ereditor pay the two cents that it "This? Oh, I forgot to look at it. I is your duty to provide for. Now, about suppose it's the 'check' he speaks of, the rabbit house?"

whatever that is."

"Read it to me," said her father.
It was a slip of stiff paper, about eight inches long by two inches wide. It was partly printed in ornamental type, and partly written where spaces had been left blank for the words. What Mollie read was this:

"the rabbit-house?"

They put their heads together, but, before full decision was reached, M. French was called away. When leaving, he remarked:

"If I were you, Mollie, I should write Uncle William as short and businessled was this:

edgment as he sent to you. Tell him."
and Mr. Freuch used a lot of phrases that Mollie strove to remember, with this result:

this result:

"CANONSET, June 2, 1890,

"My Dear Uncle: It is with pleasure I acknowledge the receipt this morning of your letter of yesterday, inclosing check on the Farmers' Bank of Boston for \$10. Please accept my thanks for remembering not only that it was my birthday, but that I love pets. In case the expenses you propose should exceed \$10. I shall gladly avail myself of your further generosity, and make the sight-draft you suggest. Believe me, your affectionate niece,

"Whew!" whistled Uncle Billy, in his counting-room in Pearl street the

his counting-room in Pearl street the next day. "I rather guess I wont try to puzzle that girl any more with busi-ness forms. Couldn't have written a better letter myself. I must have her

as a partner!"

The rabbit-houses were at once begun, but before they were finished, about a week after this, Mr. French and his daughter were again together in the library. She had explained to him that her ten dollars would be all gone before her pets were housed, or, rather, befor pets were housed, or, rather, be-fore she could buy any rabbits at all, for the house was to be got ready first. Consequently, she would have to call for the other ten dollars, and she wanted to know what a draft was, and how to do it. This was not so easily learned by herself as the management of the check had been, and so he very willing-

around with you all the time? Now, if a person gives you ten dollars for that check, it's just the same as though he himself had placed ten dollars in the bank in Boston, and he runs no risk of losing it."

"That might cause some inconvenience; but they would give him another check, called a "duplicate," and the money would lie safe in the yaults of the bank all the while. Do you know to make a certain amount of money are to make a certain amount of the check had been, and so he very willing-to th to pay a certain amount of money at a certain time. The person who writes and signs the draft is called the 'maker,' and the person to whom he addresses the draft is the 'payer.' Now take a pen and I will dictate the proper form, since I happen to have none of the printed blanks which are generally used

for this purpose."
In a few moments she had done, and rend:

"CANONSET, June 10, 1860.

"E10.00
"At sight, pay to the order of the Farmers'
National Bank, Ten Boilars, value received,
and charge the same to account of
"MANY PRENCH.
"To WILLIAM HARBURY, Boston, Mass."
"Very well," said Mr. French.
"Now, if you send that to the bank in
Boston which the draft names, they will
get the represent once The little Canonset Bank of the village was on the most public street, and Mollie passed it once or twice before

"What's that?" asked Mollie. "The 'face,' or 'face value,' is the sum the draft calls for—in this case, the sign, "Cashier," in gilt letters. Be-hind the fence were some clerks, writ-ing in immense account-books, piles of packages of bank-bills, and gleaming trays of gold and silver coins.

The gentleman glanced at it and then making his face very long, but not quite making his face very long, but not quite hiding a twinkle of fun in his eyes. "If that's the case, Uncle William has "Yes, sir."

"Yes, sir."

"Hut we don't know you. You must and won't give the money. Moreover. "Yes, sir."

"But we don't know you. You must get somebody to identify you. Do you know any one here?"

"Why, of course; I know 'most everybody."

"Well," said he, and handed back ters."

"Changed his mind about your rabbits, and won't give the money. Moreover, you will have to pay the banker two dollars or so for 'protest fees,' and other trouble. What does your letter say? Perhaps that will explain matters."

doubted that she was herself.

"I just think he knows me himself, and only wants to plague me."

Perhaps he did, but he did not show it. Just then she saw the Superintendent of her Sunday-school, and ranacross the street, with an exclamation that stopped and astonished him.

"Oh, Mr. Thomas, you know I'm Mary French, don't you?"

"Know that—what? Why, of course,"

"Well, won't you please go with me to that horrid bank, and tell them so? I want to get some money with a check."

"Critainly I will. But, Mollie, if you want to talk like a business man about this, you must say, 'I want to cash a check."

"Thank you," Mollie answered, rather mockly.

"Mr. Cashier," said Mr. Thomas, "this is my friend, Miss Mary French. You will lind her a very pleasant person to do business with. Good-morning."

Then Mollie handed in her check.

Then Mollie handed in her check where he had only a little business; but

The Care of Sick Children. When a healthy child is awakened in the morning by vomiting it is tolerably certain to be the victim of some erupcertain to be the victim or some erup-tive disease before nightfall. Measles comes on, like a severe cold, with sneezing, etc. The rash is of a dull red, and usually appears first about the forehead and neck. Scarlet fever is usually accompanied by sore throat, more or less severe as the case is mild or the reserve The mean is being or the reverse. The rash is a bright red, and generally is seen first on the chest. Chicken-pox is attended with fever; the spots are small separate pimples, sometimes covering the whole body, which after a time become little pustules filled with matter. It is always well to give an ailing child a warm bath. If there is a rash coming it will help to throw it out, and in any case the effect will be soothing and grateful. It should not remain in the water more than a few minutes, and when taken out be wrapped in a blanket and quickly dried with warm towels. Typhoid fever is preceded by great languor, headache and drowsiness, followed by

In fevers the two principal points to which all efforts are directed are to lower the temperature and sustain the ment as a tax, and costs two cents.

See?"

I am afraid his customer did not "see" at all, but she thought she would rather lose two cents, if it were not all right, than show any further out of the seed of the doctors prescribe sponging with cool or tepid water several times a day. The night-dress should be removed, and the little sufferer covered with a blanket. Only a small portion of the body should be wetted at once, and dried as quickly as possible. Bathing the hands and face frequently is very refreshing and will sometimes induce sleep. It is often a matter of no small difficulty to persuade a sick child to take the requisite amount of nourishment, and every device must be made use of to overcome its reluctance. If the child is not too ill to notice, it will take liquid more readily if it is put in a small cup or pretty mug. Beaf tea should be made as strong as possible by boiling the beef in a bottle, and thus extracting the juice pure. It should be given cold, iced, or even frozen and broken into little lumps. It may be made into a thin white soup by adding a little boiled milk thickened with arrowroot. The white of an egg beaten and added to a mug of milk increases its nourishing properties. If stimulant is ordered, wine whey may be given. It is made by pouring a wineglass of sherry or Madeira into a pint of boiling milk and stirring it for a moment until the curds and whey separate, when it must be strained and given hot or cold. If a child has a convulsion it should be placed in a warm bath with a towel wrung out of cold water on its head,

and after remaining there about five minutes lifted out and dried in a blanket. It should be kept as quiet as possi-ble until the doctor comes. In no case does more depend upon early treatment than in that scourge of childhood, croup. The ordinary spasmodic croup, though alarming, is seldom fatal if taken in time: but if neglected it may terminate in pseudo-membraneous or true croup,

from which recovery is much mor The first thing to be done is to produce vomiting as speedily as possible. To a child under a year old half a teaspoonful of ipecac may be given and repeated within twenty minutes. The dose may be increased to a teaspoonful and a half for a child between two and three, and to two teaspoonfuls for one of five or six. If there is no ipecae in the house a tablespoonful of mustard should be mixed in a tumbler of warm water, and doses given beginning with a tablespoonful until vomiting is established. The little sufferer should be put into a warm bath to relax should be put into a warm bath to relax the muscles, and unless relief is ob-tained a physician should be sent for at once. Half a teaspoonful of powdered alum in a dessertspoonful of molasses is highly recommended by some author-lities, and may be tried if the doctor cannot be found. The dose may be re-

peated in a short time.

In diseases of the chest a child should be raised by pillows into a half sitting position, as this makes it more easy for it to breathe. Great attention should be paid to the ventilation and a constant supply of fresh air introduced, taking care that there is no exposure to draft, and that a uniform tempera-ture is maintained. When the brain is affected the room must be darkened and kept perfectly quiet. The child never should be suddenly aroused, but spoken to gently and soothingly. If makes a great resistance to taking med-icine the doctor should be informed, as the excitement produced may do more harm than the medicine would do good. A sick child never should be left alone for more than a few minutes at a time, yet it should be carefully guarded from

excitement and noise, and other chil-dren should be kept away from it. Birds should be removed from the room; their loud shrill noise is very anyou, if your uncle cares to pay it.

perhaps our village bank might 'discount' it, as they say; that is, buy it from you for a little less than the face—"

Bittle should shrill noise is very annoying to weak nerves. As much care is needed during convalescence as in the height of the illness, and sometimes the height of the illness, and sometimes even more is necessary. Each disease has its peculiar dangers, which demand

has its pectuar dangers, which demand a pectual attention to ward them off. ay After measies there is a liability to cold, causing inflammation of the lungs. The eyes are still weak, and a child should not be allowed to use them all long at once, or to read or work by gaslight. In convalence from scarled light. In convalescence from scarlet fever, sudden changes of temperature that might cause a chill are especially to be avoided. In recovering from diphtheria and typhoid fever great attention should be paid to the diet. All danger is not over for some weeks. In the latter disease the glands ulcerate internally; they usually heal, but improper food may cause unhealthy action: inflammation follows, the ulcer perforates the bowels and death ensues. Hence no new article of diet should be given without the doctor's leave, nor should the child be permitted to use any violent exertion.—Elizabeth R. Scovil, in Christian Union. that might cause a chill are especially

R. Scovil, in Christian Union.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE

-Never overload a team nor discourage it by a too heavy pull at first start-ing; nor start from a bad place, if pos-sible to avoid it.

-To remove grease spots from silk dresses, ribbons, etc., rub softly with pieces of freshly-out, stale bread—each iece absorbs a part of the grease until all is extracted.

-Corn Muffins. - One cupful of flour, one cupful of meal, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, and water to make a thick batter. Mix at night. In the morning add two tablespoonfuls of melted butter and one teaspoonful of soda, dissolved in a little water. Bake in gem tins.

—According to a statement in the Northwestern Lumberman, 1,000 laths will cover seventy yards of surface, and eleven pounds of nails put them on Eight bushels of good lime, fifteen bushels of sand and one bushel hair make enough good mortar to plaster 100 square yards.

-One of the most effective methods of preventing a cow from sucking her-self is to make her wear a sureingle having a ring stitched in the lower part under the brisket. To this ring is fastened by a strap and buckle or a snaphook a short stiff rod, which passes be-tween the fore legs and fastens to the ring of a headstall. This prevents the practice of the vice.

-Potato and Oatmeal Scones. - Mash are quite smooth, adding a little salt and a tablespoonful of butter. Then stir in the finest oatmeal until thick enough to roll out thinly. Bake on a griddle iron, browning each side well. Split the cakes and butter them. These are excellent for children, and a taolespoonful of sugar could be added for them.

—A physician finds a preparation of oatmeal and beef-tea useful in giving strength to weak patients. To make it, take two tablespoonfuls of fine oatmeal and make it perfectly smooth in two spoonfuls of cold water; pour into this a pint of strong beef-tea; boil it eight minutes; keep stirring all the time; it should be very smooth; if lumpy pass through a sieve.

-A farmer who claims to have great —A farmer who claims to have great success in raising potatoes says that he gets his best results by preparing ground the usual way, and when ready to plant he takes his wagon and goes to the woods and gets loads of leaves, which he readily finds in the hollows and beside logs, and as he plants he puts a small fork full of this leaf mold into each hill. The potatoes grow to into each hill. The potatoes grow to unusual size. There is an absence of small potatoes, and the crop in every way, including digging, is greatly bene-fitted. An idea worth trying, at least.

-For egg and toast a perfectly fresh egg is necessary; put a pan half full of hot water on the stove, with a little salt in it, let it come to a full boil, break your egg carefully in it, cover, and put back on the stove till the white is firm. Take out of the pan with a skimmer, and slide into a bowl of hot water while you make and butter your toast. Take up the egg carefully on a perforated skimmer, shake dry, trim off any ragged edges, and serve immediately on the toast. Sprinkle a little salt and pepper on the egg. If this is well and neatly done it is appetizing for a sick person.

—By sucking the ears of each other,

or the neck, or any parts of the body, calves sometimes pull out hair and swallow it. This forms a ball in the stomach in process of time, and is very injurious to the calf, occasionally caus-ing death. We have thought it possible by salting their milk or other food a little, that this might obviate the desire of sucking, the same as it does that of poultry picking at the combs and heads of each other. There is a natural craving of animals for salt, and it ought to be gratified without injuring them.—Rural New Yorker.

English Farmers in Despair. It may be from fear of America, it may be from the long continuance of unprofitable harvests, it may be the rise in the expenditure especially on labor, or it may even be from increased intelligence, but there is a hopelessness about farmers' complaints which experienced men, familiar with their ways, never remember before. They hardly look for any improvement.

They do not speak of the bad times as
exceptional. They do not among each
other talk of prices as sure to improve. Above all, they throw up their farms on apparently light provocation. Ex-perienced land agents notice a total dif-ference of tone, an indisposition to haggle, a sort of determination to make none but low offers, and to stick to them. The tenants, as they sav, seem not to want the farms, and make too low to be entertained, in a kind of spiteful sport. Very often no offers at all can be obtained and the land is either thrown upon the landlord's hands or goes out of cultivation. The latter occurence was formerly most un-usual in Great Britain, and seems almost impossible; but there is no reason to doubt the statements made that in every county in the south and east large numbers of farms formerly yielding good rents are lying idle, the land-lords being unwilling to let at low rents to men who ask long leases, and unwilling to cultivate for themselves or able to bear a temporary loss. We know in our own experience of a dis-trict in which eleven farms, poorish to fair as to soil, are deserted and un-tilled, and have read advertisements of a quite extraordinary character in the way of temptation to tenants. Of farms in the landlord's hands, and of farms broken into two or three, there is no end, while land in modest patches has sunk in value in a degree which suggests a kind of dread among ten-ants as well as land buyers. There is a feeling of hopelessness, in fact, abroad among the farmers of the better class. and of reluctance to remain in the bus-iness, which of itself may produce important effects, willingness to farm having been an important element in the trade. It differed from all others in its attraction for a class-those who preferred country life and were content not only with modest profits, but with an entire absence of those chances which in many walks of life are so attractive. Now that willingness has

disappeared.-London Economist.

How Much Pork to a Bushel of Corn. Among the questions discussed at the last meeting of the Iowa Stock Breed-ers' Association was the oft-mooted one ers' Association was the oft-mooted one of the number of pounds of pork that may be produced from a given quantity of corn. Mr. Briggs, of Jasper, said it was claimed that one bushel of corn would produce ten pounds of pork, but he claimed that under most circumstances it would not produce rive pounds to the bushel, while in other cases fifteen to cighteen might be produced. to the bushel, while in other cases fif-teen to eighteen might be produced. Mr. Nichols, of Muscatine, also gave his experience on this question. He had produced as high as twelve pounds of pork from a bushel of corn. Mr. Brown, of Marshall, stated that he had obtained nine pounds of pork to the bushel, and as high as ten when the hogs were on grass. Mr. Lathrop, of Johnson, was of the opinion that in the condensing process more pork could be obtained for a bushel of corn in young hogs than in older ones, and the same would also be the case in cattle. Mr. Hiatt, of in older ones, and the same would also be the case in cattle. Mr. Hiatt, o Jasper County, was of the opinion that not more than five pounds of pork could be produced from a bushel of corn, and believed in selling corn in A change of seed is often very benoficial preference to feeding it when he could get thirty cents per bushel.—National
Live-Stock Journal.

-Over 150 new butter and chees factories will be erected in lowa this year, making 400 in all.

—When you see a cow scratching

—When you see a cow scratching against a tree you may be sure that she needs currying. She will stand the operation as kindly as a kitten will stand stroking. A cow needs as much currying and cleaning as a horse does and the result will be found in the milk pail.

-As the success of dairying depends almost wholly upon the skill with which milk is handled before and during its manufacture and as some of the processes require considerable manuel skill to attain the best results it is being urged that it would be a good thing to establish co-operative dairy schools of some sort in the dairy districts of the country. Such schools are maintained by government in Germany, Sweden, France, England and Russia.

—Cheese making depends upon the existence in milk of caseine, a substance which when pure is found to be an acid and only slightly soluble in water. It can be obtained nearly pure by coagu-lating skimmed milk with vinegar or dilute acid and forming a jelly-like substance made by an intimate mixture of cord and whey. These soon sepa-rate and the whey being drained off and the residue repeatedly washed and kneaded with pure water, almost pure caseine will be obtained. It can be further purified by dissolving in a weak solution of soda, and being left to stand for twelve hours and then repeatedly washed and boiled, which will get rid of all the cream and the milk salts.

-Rennet.-Rennet may be made in large quantities by steeping the salted and dried stomachs of calves in warm water, or warm whey, for twenty-four hours. The water should be about milk or blood heat, and no warmer. The liquid is skimmed and salted to saturation; that is, until no salt will be taken up, and a little is left at the bot-tom of the jar. It gains strength up to the age of two months. The stomachs may be salted again and dried and kept for some months, when they may be again steeped. Two quarts of water or half of each mixed, are used to each stomach. If the stomachs cannot be procured, the prepared liquid rennet

can always be purchased of the dealers in dairy supplies.—N. Y. Times. —Cheddar Cheese.—The system of making cheese known as the Cheddar is based on the method of drawing the whey from the curd while it is yet sweet, and of setting the curd at a low temperature. The milk is heated to only seventy-eight or eighty degrees, when the rennet is added, and no fur-ther heat is applied until the curd is set and broken up. The curd is then heated to one hundred degrees, and the whey is drawn off before any acidity becomes apparent without the closest test by an experienced dairyman. The curd is then aired in the vat. This is, in fact, a process of oxidation, by which a certain degree of acid is produced. When this point is reached the curd is gathered up and pressed for a few minutes, to get rid of the whey, then ground, salted and put to press.

Seven Points in Milk Setting.

A correspondent—who says he has succeeded so well in making butter by following the directions given in the Tribune that he is able to take premiums at the county fairs-complains that the Tribune has never told him what creamer is best. He uses the common pans and hesitates as to what change he had better make for a dairy of ten to twelve cows. Among the many ex-cellent modes for raising cream Twould not like to say which is any one is best under all circumstances. It will suffice to state a few general principles and let each one decide for himself. 1. To make the finest flavored and lougest-keeping butter the cream must undergo a ripening process by ex-posure to the oxygen of the air while it is sweet. This is best done while it is rising. The ripening is very tardy the more it depreciates. The sooner it is then skimmed and churned the better, but it should not be churned while too new. The best time for skimming HOGS-Yorkers Philadelphias. SHEEP-Best Medium.... and churning is just before acidity becomes apparent. 3. Cream makes better butter to rise in cold air than to rise in cold water, but it will rise sooner in cold water, and the milk will keep sweet longer. 4. The deeper milk is set the less airing the cream gets while rising. 5. The depth of setting should vary with the temperature; the lower it is the deeper milk may be set; the higher the shallower it should be. Milk should never be set shallow in a low temperature nor deep in a high one. Setting deep in cold water economizes time, labor and space. 6. While milk is standing for cream to rise the purity of the cream, and consequently the fine flavor and keeping of the butter, will be injured if the surface of the cream is exposed freely to air much warmer than the cream, 7. When cream is colder than the surrounding air it takes up moisture and impurities from the air. When the air is colder than the cream it takes up moisture and whatever escapes from the cream. In the former case the cream purities the surrounding air; in the latter the air helps to purify the cream. The selection of a creamer should hinge on what is most desiredhighest quality or greatest convenience and economy in time, space and labor.

—Professor L. B. Arnold, in N. Y. Trib-

Shipping Butter to Market.

It is an acknowledged fact that no quality in dairy goods has a greater tendency toward securing a high and remunerative price than a neat and attractive accounts. munerative price than a near and attractive appearance. This is of prime importance. Butter really belongs to the esthetic branch of house-keeping, and if it does not present an appetizing and pleasing appearance it loses its most attractive characteristic. Above all things in sending butter to market all things, in sending butter to market farmers should study to please and there are no harder people in the world to please than those who pay the highest prices for butter. They belong to a class of society who not only can afford to strictly but that some to enjoy it to criticise, but they seem to enjoy it The butter is either too fresh or too salt too light or too deep colored; tastes of the cow, churn, butter-milk or some other foreign substance that the taste or the imagination of these people associate with it. We have been led to these remarks by having our attention called to a tub of butter received by a commission house in this city; over the surface of the butter in the tub was a pale, frosty seum, that, upon investiga-tion, proved to be the starch out of a new piece of maslin that had been laid over the butter. The trouble here all arose from the dairyman neglecting to thoroughly wash all the starch out of the cloth before he put it over the butter. This starch did not affect the taste of the butter are injure its keeping. of the butter, nor injure its keeping quality; but, like many other little points, it went to make up the sum of excellence and greatly affected the sale of the goods. Hints like this should not, and never will, be lost on

dairymen who keep an eye to improve-ment in their trade.—American Dairy-The coming man will have to be perfect in body, brain and nervous system.—Mrs. Livermore. That is what they say; but when he comes with a well filled pocketbook the answer is generally "yes."—Philadelphia News. -- "Judges," said a lawyer, "have always a great advantage over us poor fellows, for they guess last."

Clinton (lowa) Herald.

James Butler, Est., Clerk of the Roxbury
Carpet Co., Boston, Mass., employing eight
hundred hands, in a late communication concerning the admirable working of an ar-ticle introduced into the factory, says: "The famous old German Remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, has effected everal cures among our men, who have been badly burt in working in the factory, and they pronounce it a success

New servant answers the bell, which has been rung by an elderly gentleman. "Is your mistress in?" "No, sir." "Ah, tell her when she returns that her father was passing and called in to say all were well at home." "Yes, sir." Then, as the old gentleman is about to withdraw, "Oh, won't you leave your name, sir?" leave your name, sir!

(Jackson Daily Patriot.)
Happy Friends.
Rev. F. M. Winburne, Pastor M. E. Church,

Mexis, Texas, writes as follows: Several months since I received a supply of St. Jacobs Oil. Retaining two bottles, I distributed the rest among friends. It is a most excellent remedy for pains and aches of various kinds, especially neuralgla and rheumatic

A ROCHESTER lady remarks indignantly to ber grocer that she has had all the windfall potatoes she wants.—Elmira Free Press.

A workingman says: "Debt, poverty and suffering haunted me for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for dectoring, which did no good. I was completely discouraged until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I procured Hop Bitters and commenced their use, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have been sick a day since; and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost."—Christian Advocate.

THE politest men in the world are those who tell the collector to call again.—N. O. Picayane.

Rescued from Death.

William J. Coughlan, of Somerville, Mass., says: "In the fall of 1876 I was taken with a violent bleeding of the lungs, followed by a severe cough. I was admitted to the City Hospital. While there the doctors said I had a hole in my left lung as big as a half dollar. I gave uphope, but a friend told me of Dg. Wm. Hall's Balsam fon Tine Lungs. I got a bottle, when to my surprise I commenced to feel better, and today I feel in better spirits than I have the past three years. I write this hoping that every one afflicted with Diseased Lungs will take Dn. Wm. Hall's Balsam fon the Lungs, and be convinced that Consumption can are curren."

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HOGS
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BUTTER—Choice.
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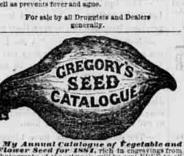
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